





## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers *AFRICA* and *ASIA* have arrived at New York bringing seven days' intelligence from Europe.

**ENGLAND.**—Kossuth continued his triumphant progress through England, receiving at every stage such demonstrations of admiration and affection as seem almost without precedent. After leaving Manchester, he returned again to Birmingham, where, on the 12th, he attended a grand banquet at the Town Hall, at which eight hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down.

On the 13th, he was present at the grand Polish ball in the Guildhall, London, where he was met by the Lord Mayor, and most of the influential citizens.

It had been made known that Kossuth would not leave Southampton until the 20th inst., by the Humboldt, the multiplicity of his engagements compelling him to delay his departure a few days.

**IRELAND.**—The Catholic clergy from the bishops to the curates are particularly busy in matters both temporal and spiritual. The Primrose of all Ireland has organized a regular onslaught on the Free Masons for their threatened opposition to the University—likewise, an opposition to the system of national education, and finally, a plan for parliamentary agitation of the Papal aggression, which, it is expected, will prove successful against the present ministry.

The Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of five per cent per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 25s. per cent. £2,000 were to be added to the reserve fund, making it £50,000.

In the Encumbered Estate Court, on one day there were less than ten properties put up for sale, being the greatest number ever submitted to competition in a single day. The total amount realized was \$37,675.

**FRANCE.**—The speech of the President to the officers of the regiments has produced the worst effect among all classes of the population of Paris, and more especially among political men. No one now doubts that Louis Napoleon is seriously contemplating a decisive blow against the Assembly, and that he will take the very first opportunity that offers, to strike it.

**AUSTRIA.**—The German Journal of Frankfurt states that the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington has received from his government the order to demand his passports, in case the President or the government of the United States shall officially take part in the reception of Kossuth, and also that the Minister of the United States at Vienna shall receive his passports.

The Austrian Lords say that General Haynau is about to sell the large estates he purchased in Hungary, on account of the difficulty of finding laborers to cultivate them.

It is said that France and England have presented an protesting note to the Tuscan government, protesting against the absorption of Tuscany by Austria.

A Russian has just ordered 6900 carriages to be built for the different railways in his empire, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

**ITALY.**—Continued imprisonments seem to have taken the place of amnesty at Rome. Though it is now three years since the revolution, persons having taken even so unimportant a part in those events are still harassed by the authorities, arrested and imprisoned. Numbers have left the country, either of their own will, or have been banished. Others who have wished to leave the papal states for a short time, have received their passports, but on condition of not returning.

The Pope continues to take his daily drives, and may be seen entering his carriage every fine day at the Vatican. Though the papal party is generally considered most unpopular, and even Pius IX. is said to have incurred the hate of his subjects, his passage through the streets of the capital is still attended by signs of respect on the part of the inhabitants, and many bend the knee to the Roman Pontiff. The Republican party is very active and persistent.

Accusations from New South Wales, to the 18th August, had been received in London, giving the most flattering accounts both to the quantity and quality of the gold found about Bathurst. Sydney was said to be almost deserted. The receipts, per week, into the town were said to reach, £20,000 to £25,000. The government aimed about £100,000.

**GERMANY.**—The King of Hanover appeared to rally considerably on the 9th, so that hopes were entertained that he might yet be spared; but on the 10th the bulletin was so unfavorable that his decease was hourly expected.

**SPAIN.**—The accouchement of the Queen had not taken place. Great preparations were making in anticipation of the event.

A bill had been introduced in the Cortez to reform in some articles of the customs tariff.

**BOOKS FOR SAILORS.**—The *Bangor* Wagon says that two large ships have just sailed from Bath, which have been furnished with a well selected library of books for the officers and men. This is an excellent plan, and we rejoice at seeing it adopted in the principal seaports along our coast. Give Jack an interesting book to read when he has an hour's leisure, and he will not only improve his mind and become a better man, but he will be less likely to find fault with his grub, or to grumble when called upon to work!

**A NATURAL COMPASS.**—The experienced woodman of Maine can direct their course through a trackless forest, with a compass, by observing attentively the moss on the trees, the north side of which is covered with a much larger share than the other portions of the trunk. The perceptible qualities of some of the hardy lumbermen are as acute as those of the Indians.

**COL. H. M. KINNEY** offers to Kossuth and his companions, ten thousand acres of land, situated on the Neuces river in Texas, and as fertile as any in the Union.

**TENNESSEE** are 6200 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the United States and Canada; the number of contributing members is 288,000 and the number joined the order during the year 91,776.

It has been proposed that a search be made for Sir John Franklin on the coast of Asia.

## BY THE MAIL.

**THE LATE ACCIDENT** at New York, by which so many children lost their lives is of the deepest interest to sympathizing readers, who copy all that is interesting from the city press.

It is probable a much larger number would have perished had it not been for the presence of mind and intrepidity of the principal of the male department, who prevented his pupil's from leaving the room. Miss McFarland is also represented as having conducted herself heroically. Bracing herself against the door post by almost superhuman exertions, she prevented the escape of many of those under her, who must otherwise have been lost.

Last evening, the school house was examined by several of the Aldermen, and individuals connected with the Board of Education. Everything appeared to have been left in the utmost confusion. At the bottom of the stairway were the fragments of raiment, hats, books, and a bushel of tattered garments, shoes, &c. In the school rooms, benches were overturned and broken. On the other hand, the wardrobe was filled with bonnets, caps and wearing apparel, in the same good order as originally placed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The scene at the State House almost beggars description, and is quite beyond the power of the pen to depict the agony of the parents upon learning of the occurrence. None but the parents, relatives, physicians or officers, were allowed to enter the room; and the former as they entered and looked about recognizing perchance their child, dead or frightfully injured, gave vent to exclamations of the deepest grief. Some, on recognizing a son with his eyes closed in death, fell fainting on the floor, while many, in the agony of the moment, became frantic, and tore the hair from their head. The groans of the unfortunate wounded, and the despair of the parents, rendered the scene indeed a mournful one.

We were informed last evening that the teachers of this school have several times complained to the Trustees of the insecurity of the railing which protected the stairway; it not being of sufficient strength, as this melancholy accident has proved, to withstand any great pressure. The stairway is very narrow, and the banister which protected it on one side, was quite slight, and yielded easily to light pressure.

It was impossible to ascertain the ages of the deceased, but they ranged from five to fifteen years. Among the dead is a daughter of J. Sherman Brownell, formerly Register of this City. A few of the first that fell down were killed instantly by their fall, but the largest number lost their lives by suffocation. Those that were smothered turned black before they were taken out. Many were wounded slightly, and ran home as soon as they were extricated, and, of course, no record was taken of them.—*Times.*

Most of the unfortunate children killed by the dreadful calamity on Thursday afternoon, were from the same family.

Seventeen were interred in Greenwood cemetery on Saturday, and their funerals were attended by the surviving members of the classes to which they belonged. Probably there was not a elegyman in the city yesterday who did not allude in his sermon to this terrible calamity, and take occasion to impress upon his hearers the uncertainty of life. No disaster has ever seemed to create more general gloom and mourning. It is the subject of conversation in every circle. Many interesting incidents are currently related, and have been reported in the various journals.

It is said that "one poor girl, who was on the staircase after the balustrade had gone, feeling herself pressed toward the edge of the stairs, threw her arms around a younger girl next to her, who, having more perfect vision, was in no immediate danger. The little one, feeling the grasp of her friend, said, 'Anne, let go, please, or you will drag me down with you.' And Anne did let go; she kept her footing for a few seconds, and then reeled and fell upon the mass of sufferers below. She was among the dead."

Letitia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Bleckley, was a pupil in one of the small classes and when the children rushed for the stairway, she was carried with the current, and, as she describes, they all went down together as if upon the tossing waves. When descending below stairs, she sank upon one of the steps, beneath several of her school mates, and while lying there she was almost suffocated, became drowsy and sleepy, and finally said to a little girl beside her, "Antoinette! I am going to sleep," at this moment a piece of wood fell upon her head, and cutting it near the temple, the blood flowed profusely, which revived her, and in a few minutes she was extricated from her perilous situation.

An instance of fraternal devotion is told of one Alfred Gage, who, after reaching the ground floor in safety, saw his brother on the fatal staircase, vainly seeking to regain his footing. Alfred attempted to make his way through the crowd to assist his brother, but his efforts were fruitless, and placing himself below the little fellow, he told him to spring down, a height of twenty feet. Thus called upon, the boy made the frightful leap, and both fell among the dying and wounded, without being in the least injured.

A girl nine or ten years old and a boy of six years, were rushing with the crowd to get down stairs, but just as the little fellow reached the door he thought of his hat, and determined not to go without it. His sister wanted to hurry him on, but he would not, and they both returned to find his hat. Before they had crossed the school-room railing broke, and the little boy and his sister were saved, for, before the hat was found persons entered the room, and prevented more of the children from passing through the door.

One girl, about nine years old, came within a hair's breadth of destruction. She had been forced over the precipice by the crowd, but it chanced that her dress caught upon a projecting fragment of the banister and held her for at least a minute over the yawning gulf. She was finally rescued.

We are requested to correct an error in regard to Miss Harrison. She was seized with paralysis of the tongue, and not simply with a fainting fit, as we had supposed.

N. Y. Cen. Ad.

The Spanish difficulty has been settled.

**THE PIRATE BELLAMY'S MONEY.**—In the year 1717 the famous pirate Bellamy and his fleet were wrecked on the back side of Cape Cod, opposite the village of Wellfleet. The relics of his vessels may be distinctly seen on the "outer bar" during a low course of tides, and occasionally small sums of silver and copper money of the reign of William and Mary are found along the beach opposite the wreck, after the continuance of a few days of hard easterly storm. A friend recently returned from the Cape, where he resided during the two last summers, has shown some specimens of the pirate's supposed treasure which he was so fortunate as to obtain from persons living near the scene of the wreck, and who had recently found them. These coins are two in number, and are what is called "cob money," being of silver, irregular in shape, and weighing severally 95 grains, and 321.2 grains, Troy weight. The larger one is about as big as a cent, nearer square than round, and by the test of mureic acid is believed to be of about the same fineness as the old Spanish pistareens. The other is a thin remnant of the original coin; it is, however, quite bright, and of pure silver. They are both undoubtedly Spanish pieces—the dates not being distinguishable—but the stamping is distinct, and on one side resembles very nearly the stamp of the old pistareens. These coins are supposed by some to have been buried in the sand bluffs and to roll thence as they are undermined by the surf in the storms. But this theory is manifestly incorrect, because they are never found excepting just at high water mark, in the sand ridges made by the great storms, not under the high lands.

Banker Hill Aurora.

**IOWA.**—The *Dubuque* (Iowa) Express of the 1st inst. says:—  
"We learn that suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court of this district, by the heirs of Dubuque, to recover the whole of the land lying along the Mississippi River, above and below the city, for eighteen miles, and running back from the river nine miles, in which boundary is comprised the city, our whole mineral region, and many of the best improved farms in the country. This will no doubt be regarded as a startling announcement by those who imagine themselves to be the owners of valuable property within and beyond our corporate limits."

If the Chouaveaux should prove successful in the prosecution of their claim, there will not be one of our citizens who will not be the owner of a single foot of property, notwithstanding the years of toil that have been devoted to the accumulation of a livelihood for declining years.—*It appears that the heirs claim under a title in Dubuque prior to the possibility of any title vesting in Congress.*

**REAL HICKORY.**—The *Zanesville* (Ohio) Gazette relates the following case of daring on the part of Mr. Thomas Launder of that place. He was aroused from his sleep in the middle of the night by a call of a man to the street. When Mr. Launder awoke, the man informed him that something was on fire in his store. He rushed in and found some boxes and papers all in flame—immediately over which, on a shelf, was a keg of gunpowder. The keg and the shell containing the gunpowder had also taken fire and were burning rapidly—the keg considerably charred. Under these circumstances, Mr. L. deliberately seized the keg of powder, carried it into the street, and got water and put out the fire—burning his hand badly in the operation. This daring act on the part of Mr. Launder is perhaps the only thing that could have saved the lives of his family, who were sleeping in another part of the same building, itself and all its contents.

**TRIBUTE TO CAPT. COMSTOCK.**—The passengers by the Baltic on her homeward passage in Aug.—the quickest ever made from Liverpool to New York—united in presenting to Capt. Comstock a Silver Urn as a testimonial to his energy and seamanship. The Urn bears the following inscription:—  
"Presented to  
CAPT. JAMES J. COMSTOCK,  
of U. S. M. S. Baltic,  
by his passengers from Liverpool, Aug. 21st, '61, at 4 P. M. to New York, Aug. 15th at 6 A. M. 9 days 10 hours;  
The shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic."

**EXECUTION OF H. B. CONKLIN FOR ARSON.**—H. B. Conklin, was executed at Utica, on Friday last, for the crime of arson. The prisoner was perfectly calm, and exhibited no fear, but met his doom like a man who saw a better prospect beyond the tomb. Since his conviction Conklin is said to have been very penitent for his past misdeeds, and looked with hope and confidence for forgiveness. He traced his ruin to tipping in saloons, and engine house debauchery. He made a confession, which has not yet been made public.

**ALWAYS BUSY.**—That's right, my lad, you will be something yet. We never knew a smart, active, industrious boy, who did not turn out an energetic, enterprising, and wealthy man. Better wear out than rust out, is a good proverb, and we rejoice to see you follow it up. We would rather have you than a dozen dozy-headed, sleeping inactive youths, who do nothing from morning till night, but beat the chairs, read the newspapers, and grunt to the customers.

**THERE** is a contest in Texas about the manner of paying their revolutionary debt. The holders of the bonds and treasury notes claim their payment in full, according to the face of the bonds and notes, whereas it is contended by the other party that no more should be paid for them than government actually received for them when issued.

**KOSSUTH AND THE PRESS.**—A committee of ten has been appointed by the members of the press in New York, to make all the arrangements for an entertainment in honor of Kossuth, who was, at one time, an editor in Hungary.

**ILLEGAL UNION OF PORTAGE STAMPS.**—At Iowa City, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using post office stamps a second time, and was fined \$50.03. This is the first instance of the kind under the new law.

**THE LATE THANKSGIVING** completed two hundred years since this venerable custom commenced.

**LOSS BY FIRE.**—One day last week in Tiverton, R. I., while a workman on the farm of Mr. Bateman, was smoking a pipe, the fire accidentally communicated to a stack of hay, which was consumed, together with eight loads of unhusked corn. Rather an expensive smoke.

In the Supreme Court at New Bedford Rodney French and others have recovered a verdict for \$8000 against Smith, for change of a whaling voyage and damage to a ship.

**CIRCUIT COURT, Friday, Nov. 21.**—The petition of William Stover, agent for fourteen fishing vessels, libeled in 1847 in the District Court and appealed to the Circuit Court. The vessels were libeled by Edwin Wilbur, Collector of the port of Newport. In the Circuit Court the libels were ordered to be dismissed without costs to either party, the Judges giving a certificate of probable cause of seizure, and deciding that the officers' fees should be paid under the act of 1799, by the United States. At the time of the appeal, the vessels were ordered to be given up to the claimants upon their giving bonds to pay the value of the vessels into the registry of the Court, if the Court should so order. Certain fees and expenses were ordered to be paid by the claimants on the delivery of their vessels. The petitioner now asks that these expenses and fees should be refunded to the claimants. At the same time a petition was filed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, that the claimants should be required to pay him the fees, which had accrued to him for services rendered at their request, and also he resisted the petition for refunding, on the ground that the expenses were incurred preliminary to, and in the delivery of the vessels, at the request of the claimants. Although Judge Woodbury had ordered all fees of the officers of the Court to be paid by the United States, the treasury department refused to pay the fees incurred at the instance of the claimants, stating that these fees should be paid by the claimants themselves, which was the ground of the petition of the clerk against the claimants.

The questions raised were, whether the accounting officer of the Treasury had a right to go behind the certificate of the Judge, allowing the fees of the officers of the Court, and whether these fees were costs, as alleged by the auditor of the Treasury, or fees in the language of the statutes of 1792 and '99, and whether the decision of the late Circuit Judge, when he gave his certificate of probable cause, was or was not binding upon the Treasury department.

The case was argued by Benj. F. Hallitt for the agent of the vessels, and by Joseph S. Pitman for the Clerk, and held for the petitioner, Judge Curtis saying that the questions were of great practical importance, and that he did not wish to decide them without first conferring with the other Judges in Washington. Judge Pitman did not sit in this case.—*Pro. Jour.*

**FAILURE OF A BUILDING AND TWO MEN KILLED.**—Scarcely has the City recovered from the excitement created by the melancholy catastrophe in Greenwich-st., before we have to record another, which, though less in magnitude, might have resulted in a great loss of human life had it taken place half an hour later. Yesterday about 12 o'clock, as the majority of the workmen in Messrs. Hoe's foundry, corner of Broome and Sheriff-sts., had gone to dinner the gable end of the grain loft of Harmon & Co., brewers, adjoining a building four stories in height, gave way and tumbled on the roof of Messrs. Hoe's blacksmith shop, with the weight of some ten thousand bushels of barley added to the falling mass of brick work and timber. The roof was immediately broken in, and were buried in the ruins. Every effort to recover them was instantly resorted to, but it was nearly an hour before the last body was recovered. Brown and Mathews, both married men, were taken up dead, while the others were severely injured. Dr. Merkle was quickly in attendance, and attended to Seers, whom he found in a state of convulsions, and relieved by bleeding him. Mr. Comquest was not much injured. He had just returned from the office of *The Baltimore Sun*, where he had been engaged in putting up one of Messrs. Hoe's printing presses, and was in the act of shaking hands with his friend and fellow-workman Mr. Seers, when the accident took place. When found, he was lying across the former's body. Had the occurrence taken place about half an hour after, when all the men had returned from their dinner, and with a lot of strangers generally engaged in warming themselves at the furnace of the blacksmith's shop, and passing the time away in conversation, before the bell summoned them to resume work, perhaps some 20 or 30 lives would have been lost.

**DI INDIANS SWAM!**—This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the whiteman to the blush. This gentleman, who has for many years closely studied the characteristics of the race, says:—  
"Many things the Indians may be accused of, but of the practice of swearing they cannot. I have made many inquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not, as yet, find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than *matchiamenash*, which indicates simply bad dog. Many of their nouns have however, adjective inflections, by which they are rendered derogative. They have terms to indicate cheat, liar, thief, murderer, coward, fool, lazy man, drunkard, babler. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others, as well as my own, to say, that an Indian can not curse."

**RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.**—The Kossuth reception committee at New York propose that he shall disembark from the Humbolt at quarantine, and remain over one night with Dr. Doane. On the following day the steamer *Oregon* will be dispatched to bring him to the city. He will be received by the city authorities at Castle Garden, and subsequently will be conducted to the Irving House, where a great dinner will be given to him on the evening succeeding his arrival in that city.

At Baltimore the Kossuth reception committee have decided on his arrival there to have a grand procession of trades, military and firemen, and firemen's associations.

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**FOR A CHAIN OF POWERFUL TROUBLES.**—Like a bell both hot and hollow, and every breeze come it from whence it may, will present in some new light, and end in doing us all browns.

## NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

When we take into consideration the difficulties which have heretofore existed in the way to improvement in the Art of Design, it must be confessed that we have made no little advancement, in a study of such importance. Indeed, it is some branches we have already carried the taste we possess, to a point quite as high as is necessary or desirable—the increasing of certain articles wholly intended for show, and which are the reproduction of the vintages of Paris and the other capitals of Europe. But in the more substantial, and the tasteful arrangement of the really useful, we have not kept pace with the age, though we cannot believe there is any lack of appreciation of the beautiful, when brought under notice, whether it be in the form of a rich and beautiful arabesque wrought in stone or iron, or in the delicacy and finish bestowed on articles of daily use.

If, then, there is any appreciation of that which constitutes the beautiful, it must proceed from an innate love for an art calculated to refine and improve our taste. It is this love we would see fostered!—Until within a very few years, the attention of Americans has been absorbed wholly with the sternest part of man's duty, allowing him to thought beyond the accumulation of wealth, or fretting out his short career after power, simply relying on these to satisfy his cravings.

It is in a measure, different with us now, and for the future we are not without hope. We see the development of taste (could thought be it) in every branch of manufactures. And as in many cases, it costs no more to give an article a graceful turn, keeping it at the same time completely within proper limits, it is expected that work showing such attention to agreeable form, will be brought into market, especially as such are always in more demand by the purchaser.

A few years since our iron castings were of the roughest and most common shape description, now many of them are of exquisite finish, and in all but design, equal the celebrated Berlin iron. This same marked change is conspicuous in furniture and carvings. Nay, articles valued only for their utility are brought under the hands of a tasteful workman. A whipsaw cannot be fitted out, or a nail set up, with out more attention to form and beauty, than would (within the memory of man) have been an admissible. He who would ensure such a taste, or aim to check its development, knows naught of Art or its true aim.

The difficulty in the way to a rapid progress in all that refines and elevates the mind of man, is a want of that full appreciation of the beautiful, which we truly felt and acknowledged before the necessary steps can be taken for its development. If the young imitate a love of perfect forms, if they learn the advantages of a correct eye, guided by a refined taste, when they arrive at maturity and become fabricators, we should never be annoyed with harsh forms, or unmeaning ornaments, stuck on to every object at random. The manufacturer, knowing what constitutes the beautiful, would be able to adapt his ornaments to their proper use, and instruct not only those who are directly under his eye, but also all who, through his works, come under his influence.

Man cannot acquire a knowledge of Art, or its capabilities, without severe application, any more than he can master Greek without study. Nor can he, without a proper insight into the laws of harmony, really tell why a well proportioned building pleases him, although he may feel its works of its influence. And so it is with all the works of man's hands. Not one of the most lovely articles of household furniture but a hint of improvement and finish, and but few require an alibi and excuse to tempt them to a standard of excellence. A door mat, whether rough or smooth is just a mat, and used as such. But there is a great difference in the feelings of one who is accustomed to look for the beautiful, even in the most humble objects, whether the materials are thrown carelessly together, or are arranged with discrimination, and to good purpose. It is the same with every article brought into daily use.

If we would succeed in attaining excellence in small as well as great things, more attention must be paid to every branch of design. The artist may readily study it with but little sacrifice of time, and the younger should by all means be instructed in the laws of proportion and form. Their minds are fresh, and easily acquire such lessons, and a taste for the study once acquired is never lost. It is not necessary for a child to go through a course that would fit him to follow the Arts; the rudiments are all that he requires—such a task given to his thoughts as ever to lead him to seek the beautiful, and to give him a standard by which in after life he may be governed.

If the youth has no such opportunities for improvement, he comes to manhood, as though he were blind, without the slightest idea of what is, or is not in good taste. He is put to some useful trade—perhaps by which his father has supported his family credibly, and there is no reason why the same prosperity may not attend his labors. But if called upon to do something out of the ordinary line, in nine cases out of ten, he hesitates and says, "I can make anything I ever saw," and so might any mechanic say. But how different it would be, could he with a piece of chalk, mark out on the bench his idea of what he wants. By such means you could soon come to a right understanding, and the work would turn out to your mind otherwise expect.

It is said, a child must have a taste for drawing, to be successful in the study; and so he must, if he is to confine himself to it. It is the same with music, but it does not follow that one cannot acquire such a knowledge of the principles, as to make his eye and ear quick to discern faults that would otherwise have escaped him.

Schools of Design are maintained in many of the capitals of Europe, at the expense of the government. Do we not see the advantage derived from such instruction? Aside from the many number of certain manufacturers, look at the most common-place articles imported from Paris, Berlin and Geneva, and you have an answer. In many of our cities we hear of Schools of Design, which are well sustained, and are doing a world of good. The Public Schools of New York (and we believe it is the same with those of Boston) give instruction in the rudiments of drawing. And it is gratifying to know that this useful branch of education has not been overlooked by our own industrious School Committee. In one of our schools a system of instruction has been introduced; and we are much mistaken if the children do not find it a delightful recreation, rather than a hard study. And when they, in turn, come on the stage, they will give unmistakable evidence of the advantages one possesses with even a humble knowledge of what constitutes the really beautiful in art and nature.

PAINE, the inventor of numerous gases, undertook to set the river on fire, and now we learn through the Toronto correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune that one of her Majesty's subjects has contrived a means of burning the air, "upon a simple and ingenious plan." After this there will be something tangible in a "scorching breath," and "burning airs" will be altogether too prevalent to meet with general approval. But how to escape a scorching in the question; the earth is now all of a light blue, the Ocean will when ignited!

For a chain of powerful troubles, like a bell both hot and hollow, and every breeze come it from whence it may, will present in some new light, and end in doing us all browns.

How easy it is for a man to live up to, or a little above his income; how difficult for many to live within it. Let the returns of one man's labor be ever so small, he will continue to save a small portion; another, with an income that is in itself a fortune, is ever in debt, ever "short." No art can induce the one to go beyond his means, seldom will persuasion restrain the other. Both set about their tasks coolly—the one to prepare for storms, should they come, the other to end his career in misery and ruin.

The foresight of the one and the waterfowl indifference to the future, manifested by the other, are both the result of early education. But the one springs from lessons of prudence and wisdom instilled into the mind by thoughtful parents, the other, having no check on his extravagance, learns early to squander his means on every trifling thing.

As the twig is bent the tree inclines" is as true in this as in any other case. If the parent is prudent, and gathers up the fragments, he will naturally impress upon his offspring the importance of so doing.

And the child who listens to his counsel will in after years show how fully he appreciates such guidance. The twig not bent, or rather, left to its own bent, will add another to the examples of ruin daily witnessed in every large community.

The storm on Friday night of last week, was very severe on the coast. At Gloucester several vessels were ashore; a part of the New Haven Railroad was undermined; in Charleston a considerable quantity of lumber floated off, in New York, the steamer *El Dorado* was sunk at the wharf, and in a row of stables in Ninth street, the water rose as high as the top of the doors, and a number of horses would have been drowned had not one of the stables been torn down to enable them to swim out.

The boats on the sound experienced very heavy weather. The Empire State, due in the morning, did not arrive until midnight, and the Bay State reached New York at a late hour, with bulwarks and freight cars badly stove. This is evidence enough of the severity of the storm, for these boats have weathered everything, and we believe that, up to the late storm, they have not lost a single trip. At times they have been delayed by fog, snow storms and heavy weather, but have managed to be in real readiness for the return trip. While other steamers are seeking shelter, they plunge boldly through with little or no inconvenience to the traveler. Nor can it be otherwise, for they are strongly built, well adapted to the service for which they are required, and are commanded by skillful and energetic officers.

The total amount of Coffee received into this country from Rio de Janeiro, for the seven months, ending September last, is 631,993 bags. This whole amount received last year was 645,812 bags. The largest crop received from that port during the last ten years, in 1847, was 810,590 bags. In 1844 the import was but 346,393. Since 1845 we have taken about one half the crop of Rio, and the imports of 1850 equalled about one quarter of the entire import, while this 12,000,000 lbs. and 5,000,000 short of 1849. The imports from 1820 to 1855 gradually increased; since that time it has fluctuated both in quantity and price. Heretofore an increased supply of coffee may be looked for from Rio, the planters generally turning their attention to its cultivation in place of the cotton heretofore raised.

THERE is a country in the world where there are more inducements for the farmer to study the culture of wool and sheep, than in our own. The Europeans have mastered a severe climate and an indifferent soil, and are constrained to toil unceasingly to produce a marketable article. With the American farmer there is every advantage—a mild climate, wide ranges, good crops from new land, and a ready sale for all his wool and mutton, provided they are of the right stamp; and it is as easy to raise a good article as a poor one.

A writer of an article in the New York Courier & Enquirer, in which he labors to show the importance of having a mint in that city, says:—  
"Georgia has a Branch Mint, and North Carolina has a similar institution, and both these States do not furnish as much bullion in a year for coinage as arrives in the port of New York in a single month. Near thirty-seven millions of dollars worth of bullion has been received at the port of New York, from California, in less than seven months."

How easy it is for a man to live up to, or a little above his income; how difficult for many to live within it. Let the returns of one man's labor be ever so small, he will continue to save a small portion; another, with an income that is in itself a fortune, is ever in debt, ever "short." No art can induce the one to go beyond his means, seldom will persuasion restrain the other. Both set about their tasks coolly—the one to prepare for storms, should they come, the other to end his career in misery and ruin.

The foresight of the one and the waterfowl indifference to the future, manifested by the other, are both the result of early education. But the one springs from lessons of prudence and wisdom instilled into the mind by thoughtful parents, the other, having no check on his extravagance, learns early to squander his means on every trifling thing.

As the twig is bent the tree inclines" is as true in this as in any other case. If the parent is prudent, and gathers up the fragments, he will naturally impress upon his offspring the importance of so doing.

And the child who listens to his counsel will in after years show how fully he appreciates such guidance. The twig not bent, or rather, left to its own bent, will add another to the examples of ruin daily witnessed in every large community.

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**CAUTION**

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,  
on Wednesday, 31<sup>st</sup> of December, at 10 o'clock, A.  
M., at the late residence of Capt. Henry J. Hudson,  
died, at the corner of Cannon and Thomas street.  
A VARIETY of Household Furniture, consist-  
ing of  
Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads,  
Chairs, Tables, Carpets,  
An upright Eight eye Clock,  
Sideboard, Bureau, Washstand,  
Crockery-ware, and sundry other articles.  
CHAS. N. TILLEY, Auctioneer.  
Newport, Nov. 22, 1851.



